Proceedure has been greesly insulted and trammed upon."

Mr. Graham adjusted his eyeglatese and then plotted up the hig Code, from which he read that the Grand Jury can receive nothing but larst swidence, that it has the gover to order all the evidence before it within its reach, that it has no right to indict unless the evidence before it is sufficient, if unexplained and uncontradicted, to secure a conviction, and that the indictment must state the facts.

Judge Barrett—Are those the only grounds for your motion? I don't want the grounds stated piecement, but I want all the points laid before the court at one time.

Mr. Graham—Those are all the grounds I have. Perhaps, however, my associate has something to say.

Gen. Pryor insisted that Inspector Byrnes had no right to withhold the name of Moloney from the Grand Jury.

Judge Barrett—The statement that the Grand Jury was tricked lato making this india ment is a most extraordinary one. Quilt, the contrary fact has been proven, that so far from deciving the Grand Jury and keeping that body in the dark the exact opposite is the case. Inspector Byrnes and Dietrict Attorney Martine, it has been shown took the Grand Jury agreed with Inspector Byrnes that he was right in withholding the names he did withhold. No evidence had been secured showing who the briber was. If the statement made by Jashne latru, it shows that the many was received from Moloney, who had is turn reselved it from some other person whose name is still unknown. Whether, as alleged, it eams from Sharp or Richmond is not known. I therefore deny your motion.

JAKHNE AGAINET BYRNES.

The defence asked for a recease for a consultation as to the beet manner of proceeding.

The defence asked for a recess for a consultation as to the best manner of proceeding. The Gourt answersd that the counsel had had all sight to consult, and denied the request. Mr. Sewcombe then faced the jury and began his opening. He said that there was not one jots of proof against the defendant, and that there was not due to deal of causing his arrest until he appeared as a witness before the Senate Committee and the story about Byrnes and Mrs. Hamilton's sliverware came out. Then, when two nubits officials were anxious to clear themselves of suspicion of compounding a fellony Jachne was arrested. Mr. Newcombe admitted that the defendant had been guilty of an indiscretion in January. 1885, when he was charked with receiving the stolen sliverware in his store. In fact, he owned no store at that time. He had sold it a week or two previously. The District Attorney and Mr. Byrnes did not proceed against him then—only when the story came out. Mr. Newcombe grew impressive, and said solemnly with his right hand upheld:

The only object Insnector Byrnes and District Attorney Martine had in causing the arrest of young Henry W. Jachne and accusing bim of the unboly crime of bribery, was for the purpose of saving themselves. Whatever hir. Jachne in regard to what is called the franchise matter until the day before this slieged confession. Mr. Jachne will swear that the conversation alleged by Inspector Byrnes to bave taken place between them in Washington Byrnes's testimony is falso."

Mr. Nowcombe sat down. It was said that

BETS OFFERED ON JARMINE.

Mr. Nowcombe sat down. It was said that the case would go to the jury before night. Bets were offered that there would either be an acquittal or a disagreement, but no takers were found. Several of the reporters offered to bet Jachne \$50 to \$25 that he would not be convicted, but he declined to bet on that side at those odds. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY CALLED FOR THE DE-

There was a considerable stir when Mr. New-There was a considerable stir when Mr. Newcombe called District Attorney Randolph B.
Martine to the witness chair. All they got out
of him was that there was no stenographer
present while the Grand Jury heard the testimony upon which the defendant was indicted.
William Harney, the friend of Jachne and
proprietor of a salcon, was called. Mr. Harney
was going to testify that Jachne was in favor
of the Broadway Railrond from a sheer desire
for the public good. The prosecution cut it
short by admitting that Jachne had expressed
such views before the date of the alleged
bribery. The prosecution also admitted that the
receipts to the city from the Broadway Surface
road during July. August, and September
amounted to \$9,000, being three per cent. of its
gross earnings, while the city received from
the Second Avenue Ballroad Company during
the entire year only \$5,900.

JARHNE TESTIFYING.

JARHNE TESTIPYING. Mr. Newcombe turned to the defendant, and said: "Mr. Jachne, I will have to call you, as no members of the Grand Jury have yet arrived."

Mr. Jachne took the witness chair, looking

o? A.—I never did.

—Did any person ever give you or offer you money for such a vote? A.—Never.

—After you had voted in favor of the BroadRailroad franchise did any one ever give any money for such a vote? A.—They are did.

did.

He was asked why he voted for the measure, and he replied that he took every opportunity to converse with business men and owners of property along Broadway. From these conversations he became convinced that the railroad was needed, and that it was his duty to support

road was needed, and that it was his duty to support it.

The testimony of Reporter Kernan and of Clork Tuomoy regarding the doors of the Aldermanie chamber at the morning meeting of Aug. 30, 1884 was read to the witness. Kernan stated that the public door was locked and Tuomoy that it was open. Jachne testified that he opened the public door himself and stepped out into the hall. He was certain the door was open during the entire meeting, which was held without any attemptat secreey. OIVING BYRNES THE LIE.

door was open during the entire meeting, which was held without any attempt at secrecy.

Giving byenes the Lie.

Jachne testified, in answer to further questions, that he had known that Inspector Byrnes was the chief detective officer of this city long before a ratirond on Broadway was thought of. He knew that accepting bribes or selling his vote for anything was a crime. He did not tell Byrnes at the City Hail in January, 1885, that if the coming year was as profitable as the last had been he would not tell Byrnes that Adderman. He never had any such conversation with Byrnes. He did not tell Byrnes that Adderman of Comor had made as much money as anybody slae and that he was only trying to make a little buncombe reputation at the expense of the others.

Mr. Newcombe—Inspector Byrnes stated that in March, 1885, he saw you in Washington and Moloney passed by. He says that he pointed out Moloney to you, and said: "If reports speak true he (Moloney) has made as much money as anybody in the Board of Alderman." and that you said in reply that you supposed Moloney made \$150,000 or \$100,000. Is that true?

Add, Jachne—No, sir.

Mr. Newcombe—When did Inspector Byrnes for speak to you about thee Broadway matter?

Add, Jachne—No, sir.

Mr. Newcombe—When did Inspector Byrnes for speak to you about the Broadway matter?

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Mr. Newcombe—When did Inspector Byrnes for speak to you about the Broadway matter?

Add Jachne—No, sir.

It is be to the Astor House. I went to the Astor House and mot Reilly, who said the Inspector House and mot Reilly who said the Inspector House and mot Reilly, who said the Inspector House and mot Folice Headquarters, and instructed me to tell him some facts in regard to the River and the routine busines

THAT TRAP AT BYENES'S HOUSE.

Mr. Newcombe-Mr. Byrnes said he fixed a time that same night for you to call at his house. house.
Adderman Jachno-Ho is mistaken. It was the next night.
Mr. Newcombe-What time did you arrive at his house?
Adderman Jachno-About \$:45 o'clock. Ho Mr. Newcombe—What time did you arrive at his house?

Alderman Jachne—About 8:45 o'clock. He osened the door himself, and led me through the hall to the extension room. It was a large room. We had a conversation there, and both of us talked about the Broadway franchiss. In the centre of the room was a long, square table. It stood across the room. Inspector Byrnes eat on one side, with his face toward the door, and I on the other, with my back to it. We sat as close together as we could get. I speke very low—almost whitspered—and leaned over toward him as I was speaking.

Q.—Did rou suspect anything? A.—That's the reason I whispered.

Q.—Tell the jury all that you said and did.

—Well, Inspector livings med usent the door, and shook hands with me. We then proceeded to the room at the rear of the hall. I took off

my coat and threw it on a lounge at the other side of the table, and eat down. Inspector Byrnes went out in the hall and closed the side ing door. He came back and offered me a cigar. He took one himself, and we beth lighted them. Then he sat down opposite to me, and produced a paper on which there was a memorandum of all the proceedings of the Brard of Aidermen in reference to the Broadway Railroad. Now, Jachne, he said, who were the men who voted for the franchise? I told him they all voted for it except two. "Give me their names." he said, I called over the names of the Aidermen by their districts. Now, he said, did every man who voted for it gut \$20,000, as people say? I don't know that they got any money, I answered. "I have heard rumors that that was the price." He then asked me about the caucus, as he called it, at Fullgraff's and at McLaughlin's. I told him I knew nothing about it. Then, in a very lond tone, he asked: "Do you mean to tell me you were sot at that cangus?" What I tall you is true, "I answered. Then I told him I had an appointment and had tog.

Q.—Did he ask you if you had received any money for your vote? A.—He did not.

Juror Higgins—Where were you when you told him that you had an appointment and had tog.

Aiderman Jashne—I was standing up near where I had been sitting and was putting on my coat.

Molonier Drovyed one \$500 NOTE.

MOLONET DROPPED ONE \$500 NOTE.

MOLONET DROPPED ONE \$500 NOTE.

Mr. Newcombe—The Inspector said that you told him you had taken a lot of money from Meloney on one occasion and locked it up in your safe.

Alderman Jashne—I remember meeting Moloney and ex-Senator Hogan one day in Broadway, near Duane street. I was with Alderman De Laey, and we sail went in and had a drink. Mr. Meloney dropped a \$500 bills, and I ploked it up and took care of it for him.

Mr. Newcombe—The Inspector said that you told him that one \$10,000 bills were placed in your locker in the Common Council chamber by Moloney. Is that true?

Alderman Jachne—If that is true somebody else must have got the money, for I never received it.

All the other allegations made by Byrnes on Friday were denied one by one by Jachne. He said he was sitting in Harney's place when he was surrendered by his bondsman, Joseph O'Donnell. He said O'Donnell called him out and walked him around the corner, saying that Jachne must not blame him for surrendering him, because he was forced to do it. Byrnes was walting around the corner in a cab.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

oxamined. He does not know where De Lacy is now.

Mr. Jachne said his jewelry store was at 394
Broome street. There were two rooms. The rear room was used as a manufactory. Diamonds and other preclous stones were set in this room. After his brother's death he gave up the manufacturing business. He bought old gold and silver, which were melted and sold in ingots. This business was sold to Geo. W. Alter on Jan. 15, 1885.

He had never kept a bank account since his brother's death. If he received a large amount of money he kept it in his safe. He saw Geo. W. Alter about a month ago. He did not know Alter was going away, and had not received any communication from Alter since Alter left the city.

A CHAPTER OF CRIME.

Mr. Nicoll—Do you remember taking a young

Mr. Nicoll—Do you remember taking a young ady to London when you went there eight or

nay to London when you went there eight or nine years ago?

Aiderman Jaehne—Yea, sir.

Aiderman Jaehne—Yea, sir.

Arryle rooms in London?

Aiderman Jaehne—I do.

Mr. Nicoli—Do you remember seeing John A.

Curtin and a companion in London?

Mr. Jaehne—I saw them there and also in

Cologne.

Mr. Jachne—I saw them there and also in Cologne.
Mr. Nicoll—Is it not true that your brother had entered into a conspiracy with Curtin and George Stevens to rob a number of large diamond houses in Europe, and that you were to follow them there and receive the proceeds, meeting them at the Argyle rooms?
Alderman Jachne—It is not true.
Mr. Jachne denied this in about the careless tone of one who declines to take a drink.
Mr. Nicoll—Did you meet Curtain there?
Alderman Jachne—Yes, but it was by accident.

lent. Mr. Nicoli-Did you meet him and Stevens again in Paris? Alderman Jachne—I did not STORY OF A ROBBERY AT COLOGNE.

Mr. Nicoll—Were you three not in Cologne to-gother, and was not a robbery there discovered, the hotoi at which you stopped surrounded by people, and you obliged to fly? Alderman Jachne—No. Mr. Nicoli—Did you not leave them and go to

Vienna?
Alderman Jachne—I think I was in Vienna, but I didn't leave them, as I wasn't with them.
Mr. Nicoll—Did you not make some shipments to your brother?
Alderman Jachne—No. I never made any

Alderman Jachne-No. I never made any shipments to him.

Mr. Nicoll—Was not Curtin your companion on your return to this country?

Alderman Jachne-No. he was not.

Mr. Nicoll—You came back by way of Canada?

Alderman Jachne-I did.

Mr. Nicoll returned to this city again with one jump, and began to talk about the Broadway railroad as though he had never left that subject. After a few questions about the railroad he asked Jachne If he did not know that Curtin was a notorious thief. Jachne denied that he knew it when he met Curtin in London, but admitted that he had since heard so.

HIS ACQUAINTANCES THE CROOKS.

Jachne said he knew Mother Mandelbaum, but had never bought any diamonds or gold or

aliver of her. He had mounted some for her and allowed her for the gold in which they were set. He did not ask anybody to go bail for Mrs. Mandelbaum. He did not furnish two of the bondsmen for her, and she was not in his store the night before she skipped for Canada. He did not advise her to go away.

Mr. Nicoli—Did you know Johnny Jordan, the bank bursher?

did not advise her to go away.

Mr. Nicoil—Did you know Johnny Jordan, the bank burgiar?

Alderman Jaehne—I did not.

Mr. Nicoil—You have heard of him?

Alderman Jaehne—I have. The one you mean was the brother of Margle Jordan, who helped Sharkey to escape from the Tombs, wasn't it?

"Probably," answered Mr. Nicoil, in a tone that implied that the witness's acquaintance-ship with Jordan was greater than his own.

"You say you don't know him?"

Alderman Jaehne—No, I do not. I often saw him around the Eighth ward.

Mr. Nicoil—Are you quite sure you never visited Johnnie Jordan in Ludlow street jail?

Alderman Jaehne—I am quite sure I never visited him there or any other place.

Mr. Nicoil—When he succeeded in getting himself transferred to Bellevue Hospital under pretence that he was sick, did you not send two men there to help him escape?

MR. JAEHNE PEOVOKED. MR. JARHNE PROVOKED.

MR. JARHNE PROVOKED.

Herotofore the witness had preserved, at least, an outward appearance of coolness. At this last question, however, his face took on an angry flush and he broke out.

"That's a damned—" He stopped there, bit his iip, and turning to Judge Barrett bowed and said." I beg your Honor's pardon," Then turning toward his questioner again, he said.

That's a falsehood."

Judge Barrett took no notice of the damn, Mr. Nicoli—Did you ever go to any one and try to have the prosecution in this case suspended or absted?

Alderman Jachne—I never consulted any one about it except my counsel.

Alderman Jachne—I never consulted any one about it except my counsel.

Os the redirect examination Mr. Newcombe asked the witness if Mr. Waite's testimony concerning a conversation with bim in the Aldermanic chamber on Dec. 31, 1884, was true. He replied that it was not. He also added that he had no intimacy with Alderman Waite—they were siways rather distant toward each other. He was asked if he had any knowledge of an offer of \$1,000,000 for the Broadway franchise, and he said he had not excepting through Mayor Edson's veto message.

EXPLAINING ABOUT CURTIN AND STEVENS,

The witness then asked the Court's permis-

EXPLAINING ABOUT CURTIN AND STEVENS.

The witness then asked the Court's permission to explain concerning Curtin and Stevens, about whem Mr. Nicoli had questioned him. The permission being granted, he said that the man spoken of as George Stevens was probably George Steven; who formerly kent a liquor store on Hudson street, within half a block of Jashae's father's residence. In that way he became acquainted with him. He met him accidentally in the Argyle Rooms in London in company with Curtin, and was there introduced to the latter. He never saw them in any other place in Europe. Curtin was a fellow passenger on the steamer on which he returned to this country' but that was merely an accident. He was in no sense a companion. Later he heard that both men were thieves. He had not heard it when he met them.

Infanswer to a question from Judge Barrett, Jachne said that when he signed overnight the call for the special meeting of the Aldermen he knew that the injunction had been dissoived, Billy Moloney had told him so, Mr. Jachne left the witness stand a less composed man than when he first took it.

NO HORE WITHEREES FOR RITHER SIDE.

After a five-minute recess Gen. Pryor arcse.
After a five-minute recess Gen. Pryor arcse.
and, with a stately bow, said:
"Your Honor, the defendant rests."
The prosecution announced that it had no testimony to offer in rebuital.
Judge Barrett said that an hour and a half would be given to each side for summing up.
Mr. Graham it in an injured tone—Your Henor save me two hours in the Shaler case and I only occupied one and a half hours, but I don't want to feet that I've got a ball and chain tied to my leg.
Judge harrett—I don't intend to be very strict about it. I set one and a half hours because that will bring us up to 6% o'clock, the usual time for recess.
Mr. Graham Itearfully)—I've only had four hours' sleep in three nights.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

It was 6:10 o'clock when Mr. Graham began summing up for the defence. He character med the attack upon his client in the witness chair

is imed that he presented a far superior figure to the man who had originated the attack, and who, when he left the witness chair on Friday, presented a fruy pitiable sight. If the jury were to give verdicts demanded by the newspapers, jurors would be unfit to sit in judgment on their fellow creatures. He believed that Byrnes had committed wilful perjury, and that prejudice was so rife in this community that it could be taken in blocks out of the atmosphere. The oath of the humble man whe was accused was as good as that of sither Hyrnes or Walts, and the testimony of the two serfs who had corroborated Byrnes's statement should be passed over without weight.

Mr. Graham spoke with great emphasis. His voice rolled out in a perfect torrent, and he waved his arms tragically. He frequently referred to copious notes. He held that the indictment must fall to the ground if the briber was known at the time it was found. The question was whether or not there was a crime, not whether it was difficult to prove it. The crime was not proven unless it was shewn that the defendant had received money before he voted, and the fact as well as the istent had to be proven.

the defendant had received money before he voted, and the fact as well as the latent had to be proven.

IT'S BYINNES AGAINST JARHNE.

Inspector Byrnes could easily have called into his house impartial and uninterested witnesses who could have just as readily heard the conversation between him and the defendant, instead of two men whose daily bread depended upon testifying what they believed was desired by their master.

Mr. Graham referred to Alderman Grant and O'Connor as old rats, who had made all they could and were only anxious to get out of the ship before it sank. He insisted that the fact that two former District Attornsys had gone elsewhere for detective help and not trusted Byrnes was enough to shake the confidence of any jury in Byrnes's word. He warned the jury not to be hoodwinked by Inspector Byrnes. They knew not what misery had risen up in his path.

SPECULATIONS AT RECESS-JAERNE'S TERAT.

Here Mr. Graham was interrupted by a recess. Jachnes and Deputy Sheviff McGonigle dined in Hollender's restaurant at Chambers street and Broadway. Order of Arrest Clerk Harney Martin, Gen. Pryor, Mr. Newcombs. Peter B. Mitchell, ex-Alderman Fullgraff, and Jashne's brothers went along. They aurrounded two tables, and were as merry as a wedding party. As old man Tweed, with a brandy bottle, cheered up his friends while he was waiting for the verdict, so Jachne saw that enough champagne and eigars were brought on to make a happy ending to the meal. The party lingered around the table talking about the trial, From what was said it was evident that the defence was not entirely satisfied with the summing up of Mr. Graham. It was thought that he had made a mistake in addressing the jurymen as though they were children, and that he cited too many cases that were disposed of one hundred years ago, and devoted too little time to the evidence in the case. Jaehne seemed to be certain, however, that the jury would other acquit him or fall to agree.

A Rush For The Court Room.

Mr. Graham resumed his speech by making the point that two witnesses no matter how truthful they may be, cannot repeat in exactly the same terms a conversation which they have heard. But Byrnes, Cosgrove, and Rugers used precisely the same terms. They all agreed that Jashne had called at Byrnes's house and remained just long enough to say. The committed a State prison offence in accepting a bribe of \$20,000. Now I've got an engagement and must go."

Mr. Graham insisted that Cosgrove and Rogers were mere servants to the Inspector, and would be dismi-sed immediately if they did not swear to just what the Inspector had marked out for them. GOING FOR BYENES AGAIN.

would be dismissed immediately if they did not swear to just what the Inspector had marked out for them.

"I tell you gentlemen," continued Mr. Graham, throwing his arms up. "If you believe the testimony of these men, you must believe that Jachne just went there and said: I have taken a bribe; good night."

In the cross-examination, which, without proving anything, or being supported by any proof, had sought to create the impression that Jachne claummed with thieves abroad, Byrnes's hellish handlwork could be seen. "I forebore from further examining Byrnes out of pity," said Mr. Graham. "If I had continued my questions fifteen minutes longer he would have fallen off his chair."

Mr. Graham spoke tenderly of the defendant, whom he characterized as anything but a bad man, and did what he could to make the solemn jury love him. He finished his summing up at 8 o'clock. He sat down amid a slight bustle, and then there was a dead silence as Col. Fellows arose to sum up for the prosecution.

POINTS FOR THE PROPLE.

Mr. Fellows said that the questions to be considered were whether the testimony of Thomas Byrnes was true or false, and whether it was supported or unsupported. Some other things he said were:

"On the issue whether the chief law officer and the chief of the detective force of this city are conspirators the case of the people is going to you. Where, except in the vivid imagination of the counsel for the defence, does this charge arise?

to you. Where, execut in the vivid imagination of the counsel for the defence, does this charge arise?

"It is not the receipt of the bribe, but an agreement, a promise to take it that is the follony. It needn't be a contract, it may be only an understanding; the intent may be made by a wink or a nod, but if the understanding is made complete that there is value on one side to be had by the other side for any act or omission to act, the crime of bribery is complete."

"Thomas Byrnes surpassed the glories of Scotland Yard, and the Rue Jerusalem of Lecoq. Videce, and any other detective of the same length of service."

"When this blast first blew it wafted several of the Aldermen out of the city, out of the country, over the water to Canada. They are there still. They went there just as soon as the press began to clamor about this beneficial franchise. Nobody knew that Byrnes was on their track, yet they field—these men who had conferred such a benefit upon this city, and to this very hour they are away."

"Was it probable that an innocent man disoussed, with closed doors and in whispers, as the prisoner testified, matters which were of no importance?"

"The conduct of the Lyddy Brothers was baser than that of Sicilian bandits, and would in Sicily have caused them to be driven out by their bandit comrades."

JURYMEN NOD APPROVAL.

JURYMEN NOD APPROVAL.

During Col. Fellows's summing up he was greeted by many approving nots from different members of the jury, while Mr. Graham's remarks flowed slong undisturbed by any such occurrence. The face of Mr. Nicoli was a picture of anxiety. He sat at the table, letting his eyes move restlessly from the Colonel's face to the faces of the jury. When Cot. Fellows leaned over Mr. Graham, as he often did during his address, and made sarcastic references to Jachue. Mr. Graham leaned his head dupon his hand as though he were very tired. He nodeded several times, and once his head full off his his hand which woke him up. He raised his head suddenly, and just in time to hear Col. Fellows say to him that Billy Moloney, whose salary was \$1,000 a year, could go around dropping \$500 bills in barrooms and never miss them.

The court room was close and the air heavy. The door opposite the beach was opened, the circle of gas iets in the adjoining Supreme Court chamber was lighted, and made a picturesque scene. Favored mortals who were henored by the friendship of Billy Eleketts were admitted this way, and a row of clairs was placed for them that finally reached into the Supreme Court.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Col. Fellows finished his address at 10 o'clock, and there was a seneral husba as Judge Barrett.

the Supreme Court.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Col. Fellows finished his address at 10 o'clock, and there was a general bush as Judge Barrett began spaaking. He seemed more stern than usual as he ordered that strict silence should be maintained during his charge. There was acarcely a movement in court while he spoke. Little Justice Duffy spread his handkerchief over his baid head, letting it droop about his ears.

Judge Barrett said, among other things:

"We are dealing with one of the gravest crimes known to the law. There is no language that ean fifty express the abhorrence that every citizen should have to the crime of bribers. It is a sort of moral treason.

"I am one of the people that believe in jury trial just as it exists. I think our ancestors were wise, and we can be wise with them.

"The confession of the defendant is not sufficient to warrant conviction unless there is additional proof of the crime charged having been committed. That does not mean that if you strike out the confession the additional evidence will show guilt. It means that the two should be considered together. If there was nothing but the confession I would direct you to acquit. If there was no confession I might direct you to acquit. If the two together convince you that the corrupt agreement is proven? I do not mean to say that slight corroboration should be sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty. If you add the train of circumstances to the confession, and are convinced then you should convict.

"We have three witnesses who testify to the confession. The defendant abone denies it. I am bound to say to you that there is no middle road here. Either Inspector Eyrnes committed foul perjury and has suborned two of his assistants to assist in talement of the defendant is false. You are

the sole judges of this. It is fair to ask you whether this high officer had sufficient motive to commit so great a crime?
"Gentlemen of the jary, you were carefully selected. Everything has been done that could be done to asserve a fair triek. Not only is the defendant on trial, but the public administration.

defendant on trial, but the public administration.

"I cannot close my remarks without solemnly dissenting from the proposition that any
kind of crime can be a technical crime. I trust
that such a sentiment will not find any
lodgmant in your hearts; I trust to God
that it will not find lodgment in the
hearts of the people. This defendant is either
guilty or innocent of this atrocious offence.
If you conclude that he is innocent you will so
declars. If you conclude that he is guilty
your verdict will be "guilty of the offence
charged in the first count." IT LOOKS BLUE FOR SARRIE.

erre were fixed on the floor most of the time, and he only raised them once or twice to look at the Judge.

Judge Barrett concluded his remarks at 10% o'clock, and then Mr. Graham read a voluminous document, which he wanted his Honor to include in his charge.

Judge Barrett declined, and an exception was granted. The jury filed out of court in charge of Capt. Billy Ricketts and his aids at precisely 10:53 o'clock. Then there was immediately a great jumble of the lawyers, who grathered about the Judge's boach. Mr. Graham was on top of the witness chair first and he began expostulating with the Judge in spits of all opposition. Gen. Pryor said he considered the charge very able and very fair, but declined to express an opinion regarding the probable result of the trial. Mr. Martine and Mr. Nicoli were both highly elated, and said:

"If that is an honest jury, and we believe it is there will be, without doubt, a verdict of guilty."

Mr. Nicoli said that the defence might have one man on the jury, but that if he tried any funny business the other members would probably give him a good thumping. Col. Follows said he was sure of a conviction.

Mr. Graham said; "I think the charge was very fair, as the Judge understands the law. I believe he intended to be honest and fair. What do I expect? I never expect. Now, don't let the newspapers say if there is a conviction that we are floored. It will be only the beginning. We've got lots of good exceptions, and we will appeal immediately. This reminds me of the old days of Twoad. I believe that the jury intunds te be fair, but I doubt if all of the jury will be able to do as they sweet they would do—decide the case solely upon the evidence."

The Jury out Long Past Middle about the

upon the evidence."

THE JURY OUT LONG FAST MIDNIGHT.

Men were lounging and smoking about the hall and court room at 11% o'clock, and speculating on the return of the jury.

Jachne had followed Barney Martin out of the room. The corridor was growded with sympathetic politicians. The jury were locked up in the General Term room at the west end of the building.

Superintendent Robertson sald yesterday that they had 201 cars out on the three lines now in operation by the Third Avenue Com-pany. They were unable to get out thirty trippers owing to stormy weather. The "but-terfiles" glided into the Sixty-fifth street depot ignominiously at 2 o'clock, with salls all cling-ing to the bespangled wire work, and the lower panels mud bespattered. The rain storm had been too much for them. President Lyon had

been too much for them. President Lyon had this to say yesterday about a reported proposition from the strikers to settle:

"Some one came here with a crazy notion, suggesting that the strikers would give \$10 a week to the men now in our employ in case we discharged them and took all of the strikers on. Of course, such a thing was not to be thought of."

The strikers say that some outsider came to them with such a scheme, and they refused to talk with him.

The strikers made this public last night:

On Friday afternoon Treasurer Beaver of the Third Avenue Company sont for one of the strikers and informed him that the company would like to settle their difficulty with the strikers as soon as possible, but said the officers had taken such a stand before the public that they did not feel like meeting with the Executive Board of the Empire Association. Mr. Beaver then went on to say that if a committee from the men on strike would wait on President Lyon to-day the matter could atonce be arranged to the satisfaction of all interested. The interview was reported to the Executive Board on that evening.

"A special meeting of Local Assembly 4,103 was held this morning at 11 o'clock. The men were informed of what Mr. Beaver had said and advised to do as they thought best. After some debate a committee was sent to President Lyon with full instructions to learn the wishes of that gentleman and report back. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the committee reported to the men that the company would not negotiate with them, but would take back whatever men they saw fit, if they applied individually. On hearing the report it was resolved to accept nothing but a complete surrender from the company, and the committee was instructed to request the Executive Board to take active measures at once to company to keep the agreement made in January last."

The Executive Board to take active measures at once to company to keep the agreement made in January last."

Into the employ of the Third Avenue Company since the strike begun without their consent, and that none who have gone back were drivers or blacksmiths. On the other hand, President Lyon save that he has nearly 100 of the strikers now back at work.

James J. Quinn, a striking driver, was held in \$1,000 by Justice Ford yesterday for trial for assaulting Corne ius Latourette, a Third avenue conductor. Michael Warner drove a beer wagon in front of a Third avenue car after being warned to get off the track several times. He was fined \$10. Gustavus Smith, a German baker enly a short time in the country was sent to the Island for a month for shouting "scab" at the new drivers. That seemed to be the only word of English he knew.

John Dugan was fined \$10 at the Tombs for abusing John Smith, one of the new drivers.

THE SUGAR HOUSE STRIKE.

The Men who Organized it Withdraw-Mr. Scot Talke to a Committee.

"We have withdrawn from the strike," said Mr. King yesterday, in the presence of Mr. Fuiler in Williamsburgh. These are the men who organized the sugar house employees and conducted the strike which, however, was begun as they have always asserted, contrary to

"The strike is now," he continued, "in the hands of the Executive Committee of the strikers, who will conduct the meetings and fix upon some plan, either of a return to work or continuance of the fight." Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer visited the re-

Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer visited the refinery at the foot of South Third street yesterday. The night previous he had returned from Europe. Committees from the 'Longshoremen's Association and the sugar house strikers were unable to see him. He had a long conference with Mr. Senff, a member of the firm, and to the 'longsboremen Mr. Benff said:

"Ido not recognize you propie as union men. 'Ido not recognize you propie as union men. When you struck you were receiving twenty-five cents an hour, which I find to be a very fair rate for the work performed. I see no reason why we should pay more than other people, though I do see reasons why we should pay more than other people, though I do see reasons why we should pay more than other people, though I do see reasons why we should pay less. The principal reason is that I can get man to work for less. I cannot, "he added in answer to a question," take you back to work in a body because there is no work for 'long-shoremen. Buch work as there might have been you have thrown away. I would advise you now to look for work elsewhere. Your action has caused loss. I regret to say, all around; you have lost your wares, while we have had to pay extra storage charges."

To the sugar house workers he said: "We are trying to work on full time, but how long we shall continue to do so I cannot say. If the market continues duil we shall be fully stored up in ten or twelve days, and will have to shut down altogether, and stop the work even of the men now employed."

At a subsequent meating of the 'Longshoremen's Union in National Hall it was resolved, on hearing the report of the committee to which Mr. Sonff had talked, to seek work elsewhere. The action of some of the atrikers who on their return to work took the places of the 'longshoremen was denounced. The 'long-shoremen day not strike on their own account, but only out of sympathy with the sugar house workers. Peter Boheison, a sugar house striker, was seat to the Penitontiary yesterday by Justice

but only out of sympathy accounts workers.

Peter Boheisen, a sugar house striker, was sent to the Penitontiary vestorday by Justice Nasher for sixty days for an assault on Conrad Abrams, a non-union worker in the Brooklyn rofinery.

I quiring Into Sounter Payne's Election. Washington, May 15.-The Senate Commit-Washington, May 15.—The Senate Committee on Frivileges and Elections to-day desided that it will hear Congressman Little of Ohio, representing the Ohio Republican State Central Committee. In regard to the case of Senator Payue, at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, May 25. No expression of opinion was made at the meeting of the committee told morning with secard to the weight of the evidence submitted in the case, and no determination with refer Little has to say is known. Lockway, May 14.—Mr. Hardacre of Cincinnati, who is holding a seat in the State Senate secured by fraud to-day offered a joint resolution formulating charges against Senator Payue and requesting the United States Senate to investigate the same. The resolution passed, getting all Regulatican votes, Van Cleaf (Dam.) and Liy (thep.) of thevelsed voting arginst it. Nineteen Democratic Senators are still absent. MURDERED TILLIE SMITH.

WITHESES WHO SAW HER AFTER MUNNICH LEFT HER. They were Two Students who were Up

Late Proking Against the Mules, they were Afraid to Come Forward. HACKETTSTOWN, May 15.—A meeting of the committee appointed to take charge of the movement toward erecting a monument to the memory of Tillie Smith, the unfortunate servant girl at the institute here, who lost her life white defending her honor, was held this evening in the office of the Warren county Republican. Mayor Reese presided. At the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Whitney, principal of the Institute, it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to make a formal selection of a site in the cemetery as soon as possible. The grounds have thur far been looked over only in an informal way, and it is thought advisable, now that there is nearly \$500 in the treasury, to securs the lot at once, freesfer the body from the pauper's grave, where it now lies, and make other preparations for the monument. The committee will go to the commetery for this purpose at 3 o'clock next. Wednesday afternoon. It was also decided at to-night's meeting to have a general committee go around to all the lot comes in the cemetery who are accessible, and endeavor to get their consent to the pian of having the lot where the friendless girl is to lie made the free gift of the cemetery. There is no doubt that this will be accomplished, which will, of course, leave so much more to be devoted to the monument itself.

No design for the monument has been adopted yet, or even seriously considered. Great numbers of enterprising tombstone manufacturers have sent in designs and propositions, but none has been heeded for the reason that the committee cannot yet tell what will be best until some idea is had of how large a sum will be contributed. The probability is that the monument will be a simple shaft, as it is very justly folt that an attempt at effect, unless supported by a considerable sum, would result in something of questionable taste, whereas the simple beauty of a properly inscribed shaft would speak for all time for itself. This is Dr. Whitney's view, and he favors a shaft of either Quincy or Seotch granite.

It was two or more students who saw Tillie last alive before she fell into the hands of her murderer. They were sitting at a window supoking, and smoking is a grave offence in Dr. Whitney's excellently-managed institution, so they were not quick to come forward and tell all these knew. Dr. Whitney said to-night that he had little doubt that their teatmony fully cleared the young shoe drummer Munnich, although until this testimony appeared the Dotor confessed that his suspicions were not fully allayed as to Mr. Munnich.

These students say they saw Tillie leave her escent at the gate as Munnich described, come within the shaidow of the institute building, and start around toward the servants' quar from the pauper's grave, where it now

The Coaching Club Up Bright and Early for

The bad weather yesterday morning was 'English, you know," and so didn't prevent the start of the annual trip of the Coaching taking place. The dozen or so gentlemen, who Brunswick about 8% o'clock, and in a few minwardly. They all were mackintoshes and Derby hats. Many of them had their trousers turned so far up that an envious young man on the sidewalk asked the world in general this question:
"If they roll their trousers up so high when

question:

"If they roll their trousers up so high when they're going to ride, how high would they roll them if they were going to walk?" The world in general made no answer.

At 8:55 o clock the old Pieneer coach, which Mr. Delancey Kane used to drive, rolled up to the front door, and a crowd of at least two dozen people gathered around it. The old coach has been repainted, and now has white body and red running gear. The guard got down from his seat, clinging to his two yards of battered brass horn, and the knowing ones of the party sauntered up to the coach and looked at it with critical eyes. When everything had been pronounced satisfactory, the guard withdrew a little from the crowd and began to try to force himself through the mouthplees of his horn.

First there was a noise which seemed to indicate that the way through the horn needed oiling. Then there came a burst of melody, which was not the tune of the old song. "Get aboard, little children, get aboard," but really meant the same thing. It was the "Boots and saddlos" call of coaching. Then Mr. F. Bronson climbed up to the driver's seat, and a genteman, who looked exactly like a very long groom, took his seat beside him. It looked as though he were there to help Mr. Bronson with the reins in case they should prove too much for him.

Then everybody else who was going climbed up to his sear, and Mr. Bronson, after the driver's boot had been buckled high up at his aids.

to request the Executive Board to take active measures at once to compeny to keep the agreement made in January last."

The Executive Board decided to make the stage line permanent, get a charter for it, and employ the strikers on it.

The strikers say that no men have gone back into the employ of the Third Avenue Commany slove, the surker say that the consent, and the guard again expressed his feelings over the coach started, the guard swung up behind, the two unfortunate

guard swung up behind, the two unfortunate grooms out of livery tumbled as well as they could into the black depths of the 'inside,' the three ladies who had got up early to see the start waved their handkerchiefs, and the trip was nicely becun.

This year the trip is to Mr. F. Bronson's country place at Greenfield, about sixty miles from the city. There were seven changes of horses on the way, at Unionport, Peiham, the Country Club at Barton, Portchester, Greenwich, Stamford, and Norwalk.

In the party were Mr. Bronson, Mr. William Jay, President of the Coaching Club: Mr. Delancov Kane, Vice-President; and Messrs. Fearing, R. Rives, P. Lawrence, and J. R. Rooseveit.

DROWNED BY HIS MAD DAUGHTER. The Spayton Duyvil Pingman Portches with the Mantac Girl.

A middle-aged woman, with wild eyes and tangled hair, rushed, in scanty clothing, out of a cottage not far from the Inwood railway station, and ran down the incline toward the Hudson River about half past 5 o'clock yesterday after noon She was Mary Ann Kennedy, the insane daughter of Michael Kennedy, for thirty years flagman at Spuyten Duyvil, and more recently at

lame leg would permit, her aged mother. "Mike, Mike, stop her!" cried Mrs. Kennedy to her husband, the flarman, who was making purchases in an adiacent grocery.

Before Mr. Kennedy could get to the river bank his insene daughter had plunged into the water, and was wading to where it was deoper. Forgetting his 72 years, Mr. Kennedy took to the water after her. She threw her arms around him, and dragged him with her benuch the water, in a grip of death.

Mr. Kennedy had been a good awimmer in his day, but age had enfeebted him, and his daughter had a maniac's strength. Neither appeared above the water again. Their bodies were recovered an hour and a half afterward. The lunnic was to have been taken to the Bloomingdale Asylum has night. Her father had saved her twice from suicide. One of her sisters is insane and another is an innocent.

JOHN SHERMAN CALLS A HALT. Warning the Ohio Republicana Against Ro-districting the State.

COLUMBUS, May 15 .-- A letter of six pages of foolscap paper, from the Hon. John Sher-man, was read in the Republican legislative cancus here this afternoon. in which he strongprotested against the Republican Logisla. purposes. The letter was an able and exhaustive one, and Mr. Sherman cited many cases ive one, and Mr. Sherman cited many cases where redistricting proved diasstrous to the sarry passing a measure of that kind, no matter whether a serrymander or not.

The letter was addressed to Senator Coarad of Stark county, and it influenced that gentleman's vote, for he voted axainst the Fassatt bill until whipped in by the caucus. There was a long and bitter fight in the House to-day over the measure, and finally, by the aid of Democratic votes, the bill was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, whose Chairman, Mr. Cameron, is known to be against the proposed law. Cogwill of Champaign county will introduce a new redistricting bill on Mouday. He and about a dozambother Rapublican members are not in favor of the Fassett bill, which simply restores the old districts of 1882.

The Charges Against Architect Clark. Washington, May 15.—A committee from the Enights of Labor, headed by Mr. A. H. Jackson, waited on the Freedont to-day and salt d that action be taken on the charges against Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol. The Freedont informed the committee that he had promised to give a hearing to the counsel of Mr. Clark before assuing on the case.

Artisto' Models on a Strike. Particularly May 15.—The models who pose for the pupils at the school of Desiri are the latest strikers in this ricinity. They now demand 25 cents an loar for their service. FIGHT AGUNST THE ENIGHTS.

The Cigarunkers' Official Journal Protection

BUFFALO, May 15 .- The correspondent of THE SUN learned to-day that there is the liveliest kind of a fight brewing between the independent unions of the country and the Knights of Labor. The Cigarmakers' International Union has opened the fight. They have recently removed their headquarters from New York to Buffale. President Strasser of the International Union leaves for Philadelphia on International Union leaves for Philadelphia on Monday evening to attend the conference of trades unions there, at which a plan of procedure will be adopted for the mosting at Claveland on the 25th inst. The insiders say the fight has been brought to a focus by the action of the officers of District 49, Knights of Labor of New York city, whose officers have been trying to wripe out trade unionism. The bitterest feeling prevails. The craftsmen say that they have paved the way for the present condition of organized labor. They refer to the Knights of Labor as "organized mushroom labor men." The digarmakers official journal for May will centain the following editorial article: CHEAP LABOR ADVOCATES.

This letter was received last evening:

This letter was received last evening:

To was Editor of The Run—Nit: The press has condemned the boycott as practised by the workingman. What has it to say of the boycott as practised by the employer of about.

Let me state a case at occurred during the early part of the Knights of Labor. He at once discharges every man of them. The men have organized an Assembly of the Knights of Labor. He at once discharges every man of them. The men did not ask for shorter hours, more pay or a change of any kind. A committee waited upon the manufacturer to ascertain his reasons for the discharge of his employees. His answer was: "They have joined the Knights of Labor, and I will not employ a member of that society. I can manage my own business myseit."

The men have been turned out on the street for exercising their rights under the laws which allow them to "pursue happinees" in their own way. They have been boycotted; their places have been filled by imported men. Will you give me your opinion, editorially, of such action as that?

Would your distinct of Labor in order to regain their former positions? If so, would you advise them to give up their religion should the employer resort to the same correlive measures?

In case the men belong to the Masonic order and the employer discharges them and ratuess supplyment? If not, what would you advise them to leave it in order to secure employment? If no, what would you advise them to leave it in order to secure employment? If no, what would you advise them to leave it in order to secure employment? If no, what would you advise them to leave it in order to secure employment? If no, what would you advise.

In case an employer makes war upon the Masonic order, would a discharged mamber of that organization be justified in telium a brother Mason to a merchant, and is handling the goods manufactured by the man who discharged than the law goods until the manufacturer made amends in the sport of the tone of the order?

Upon you if it is not a mend

"There is no doubt in my mind," said an

officer yesterday, "that Billy Moloney is in boodle and the liberal contributions of men who are said to be interested in keeping him on the right side of the border undoubtedly enabled him to keep up a steady Fourth of July. But even Fourths of July, especially to a man of Billy's variable temperament, grow monotonous, Some weeks ago it dawned upon Billy that he was practically exiled, and that, too, in a city of almost unending winter, and where French is the prevailing language. Billy grew weak at the thought of aever more seeing Broadway, the City Hall, or the New York 'gang,' of which he was a Past Grand Master.' District Attorney Martine was asked yesterday where in this city Moloney could be seen. 'Walt until I call him in rebuttal,' Mr. Martine replied, smiling. He didn't call him. boodle and the liberal contributions of men

price was a seked yesterday where in this city Moloney could be seen.

"Walt until I call him in rebuttal." Mr. Martine was asked yesterday where in this city Moloney could be seen.

"Walt until I call him in rebuttal." Mr. Martine replied, smiling. He didn't call him.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

His Skull Fractured with a Bear Keg—Tarce

Brothers Arresized for R.

While Policeman Simon L. Fedron of the West 100th street police precinct was patrolling his post on the Boulevard at 7% o'clock last night he noticed a crowd standing on the conner of Eightieth street. He ordered them to disperse. They moved on up the street slowly, and when the policeman neared West End sevenue they assaulted him with alones, and one lof them struck him on the bead with an empty beer keg, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital. A man named Norton, who witnessed the assault, identified three of the men as John E. James A. and Whilam Brady, brothers, of Eighty-first street and Eleventh avenue. They were arrested by Capt, Murphy and Detective Walker at their nome. They had locked them-selves in. The police had to break in the door.

Bridger Of the Brady brothers, of Eighty-first street and Eleventh avenue. They may be independent of all water companies is likely to be a long contest, and some of our large manufacturers are putting down artesian wells whereby they may be independent of all water companies, water taxes, and dry weather. On the seat side of the Fogunnock River close to the water's edge, the Ashcrott Samufacturing Company are lossed in the force and the size of the first transfer was alice and the long of each of the first produced from the conditions.

Artesian Wells in Bridgeport.

Bridger Arthering down artesian wells whereby they may be independent of all water companies, water taxes, and dry weather. On the seat side of the Fogunnock River close to the water's edge, the Ashcrott Samufacturing Company are lossed in the Fogunnock River close to the water's edge, the Ashcrott Samufacturing C

facturers are putting down artesian wells whereby they may be independent of all water companies, water taxes, and dry weather. On the sast side of the Foquonnock River close to the water's edge, the Asheroft Manufacturing Combant are lowering a shaft which had been as the companies of the same of the sam

The Sunday closing movement is progressing rapidly. A circular from the Chairman of the Retail Shoe Dealers' Protective Union dated May 16 says that at the intest meeting it was recoived that all shoe dealat the intent meeting it was resolved that all shoe dealers shall keep their stores closed on Sundaya, an accordance with section 370 of the Fenal Code. About 120 dealers have signed an agreement that on and after the first stores with the stores with the stores with the stores will be closed to consider a sunday and positively refuse to sell an accordance to an access and cap salesman have east out notices requesting their simpleyers to close on Sundays, and they have received primitises that the stores will be closed to-day.

The following Brane Working frame have given their employees a Saturday half holiday: Huber'a Hurter & Keller, Henderson & Morris, American Meter Co. Henry Meyers, Baker & Smith, Newman & Capron, Glilla & Geoghan, Bergman & Co., J. & Lesever & Co., F. G. Janish, Archer & Fancosat, Usiey, Gudding's & Enos, Travin ish, Archer & Fancosat, Usiey, Gudding's & Enos, Travin Gline, and bonnian.

Mr. Saulpaugh Must Sus or Brop. James S. Saulpaugh, who failed in efforts to have the Police Commissioners sateriain his charges that Capt Thomas Kullica had alienated the affections that Capi. Thomas Killies had elicasted the affections of Mrs. Saulpaugh, and had been guilty of conduct un-locoming an officer, is now further disappointed by the refusal of his application to the Supreme Court for a mandaguist occupied the Board of Police to act in the matter. Judge Donoine decided yesterday that Mr. Saulpaugh's proper remody for the redress of his individual grievances is by an action arsainst Capt. Killies, and that ine public already to be put to the expense of settling them in the manner proposed.

Hat Platebers on Strike. READING, May 15 .- This was the day set for

Reading, May 15.—This was the day set for the answer of the Reading has manufacturers to their finishers' demand for 40 cents per dozen, as agreed upon by the National Finishers' Convention. They are at present getting 20 to 25 cents. Two of the smallest factories alone signed the union schedule to-day and continue working. In each other factories the manufacturers decided not to pay the advance, and the Suishers numbering 10th Stopped work which will throw out all other departments causing 1 200 persons to be falle. The finishers are making at the present prices 200 to \$1.00 per month.

Site for the Congress Library Building. WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Congress Library IN THE PATH OF TORNADOES

MORE BIG WIND STORMS MAKE HAVOO IN THE WESTERN STATES.

Great Louses in Many Towns-All the Central States of the Mississippi Valley Suffer -Thrilling Scenes of Disaster-A Train Dashes into a Great Whirlwind.

FOREST, Ohio, May 15 .- About midnight a terrible tornado passed over the country about two miles west of this place, leaving death and destruction in its wake. Young forests were blown down and huge trees whirled in the air; farm houses and outbuildings were demoiished and scattered like straws. The storm seemed to take its course along the Blanchard

Biver, and the track is strewn with cattle and debris of ruined buildings this morning. Boon after 12 o'clock the storm struck the town of Dunkirk, Hardin county. Dunkirk has a population of about 1,300. The first rible roaring noise. Nearly every one was in them completely, others were unroafed, and soon the screams of human beings could be heard above the roar of the elements. It is not known yet how many were fatally injured but four were picked up dead. They are: William McFirce, Mrs. Rufus Leus, and two Mc-

Of riands. May 15.—Despatches from Bloomington Jicksonville, and Morrisonville, Ill., and several points in sesters Indiana report a nonseveral points in sesters Indiana report a norther state and wind storm last evening hair feel in torrents, secompanied by a done, but no lives were load.

Lansuno, Mich., May 15.—A tornado formed a mile north of Lansing, at the eitge of Jones's Lake, last night, and swort in a northeast direction, levelling fences and woods and tearing buildings into fragments. So far as heard from, no one was kined or seriously injured. After forming, the whirlwind seemed to stand still for a moment in the road, and then moved about as fast as one would walk, gradually increasing in size and velocity. It was bius-block in color and funnel shaped. It hugsed the ground all the way, and did not touch the clouds above, It cut a clean swath quarter of a mile wide through all the woods and orchards that came in its way. The largest building destroyed was a bare, which was torn into minute fragments. The horses were in the basement of the barn. One was sucked up and left on the hay mow, while the other was burled under the ruins. The whirtwing passed across the Big Chandler marsh, four miles from here, nearly in the mildde, striking a Michigan Central freight train, unrooling cars and huring the conductor into the ditch.

Allino, Mich., May 15.—A heavy wind and rain storm struck this city at 5% yosterday afternoon, floading the streets in ten minutes. Five of the seven stores of W. H. Brockway's brick block were unroofed. All the stocks are barley block were unroofed. All the stocks are brick block were unroofed. All the stocks are brick block were unroofed. All the stocks and swedly damaged. Circus bill-bordes and small wooden buildings neared yet and stored the country of the damage in estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Torrexa, Kun, May 15.—Edward Morehous, and awening through the eastern portion of the town did the general part of the storm. The damage in the country on the southeast, and

about the face. A lew others and in die out.

The train finally started again, and in due time reached Crestline without further arelident. There a locomotive was procured and the battaged cars cause on to Pittsburgh, reaching the Union depot an hour and a haif inte, a good deal of the time being made up on the run, when the train arrived hersit looked as if it had been riddled by sharp shooters and a battery of heavy artillery.

A PASTURE LOT MESTERY.

A Man's Dand Body Lies Two M onthe in Sight of a Farmhouse Und'scovered. HORNELLSVILLE, May 15 .- Alexander W. Stewart's farm is along the turnpike, two miles south of Towleaville, in the town of Howard. Between the house and a piece of woods is an open field about two hundred yards in width. a cowpath runs through the field to the woods. A month ago Farmer Stewart noticed from his house something lying in the field, not far from the woods, and a few steps from the cowsath. He thought it was a rail blown from the fance. On Thursday he told his son when he want after the cows to pick up the rail and put it back on the fence. That afternoon the boy started after his cows, and in a tew min-utes came running back to the house. "Eather!" he shouted, "the rail is a dead man."

"Father!" he shouted. "the rail is a dead man!"

Stewart hurried to the spet. He found that what he had so long believed was a rail was the body of an unknown man. It lay on its back with the head turned sidewise. One leg was doubled up under the other. A slouch hat was doubled up under the other. A slouch hat was on the dead man's head, a woollen searf was wound tightly about the neck, and a heavy overcost covered the body. The Coroner was notified. A scale wound was found on the right side of the head, as though made by a blow. Under the chin was a smail round hole that passed up into the mouth, having the arpearance of a pistol shot wound. A purse containing \$1.80, a pocket knife, a paper of smoking tobacco and a pipe, and a package of moulty sandwiches were found in the man's pocket. He was decently dressed in warm, home-made cothing, and was apparently a workingman, No one could identify the body. Dr. R. F. Parkhill declared that the man must have been dead not less than two meaths.

Killed by Gerentmo's Band.

Chicago, May 15.—A special despatch from hi Paso, trans, says that W. J. Stienn, who has just arrived there from the State of Senera. Mexico, gives a truthful account of the terrible atrectities of Gerontmand his band in Senera and southern Arigona. He is seried that the limb is seem encouraged by the facility they are atthemptionally and are in Selection there is no selected to the facility of facility of the facility of facility of facility of facility of the facility of facility of facility of facility of the facility of facility of